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FWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION, state of Nebraska (ss. County of Douglas. (ss. N. P. Feli, business manager of The Bea I ublishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dant Bar for the week ending March 26, 1892, was as follows: follows:
Funday, March 20,
Monday, March 21,
Tuesday, March 22,
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Thursday, March 24,
Friday, March 25,
Esturday, March 26,

THE Board of Education will find publie sentiment sustains its proposed action in opening a kindergarten school in the Kellom building.

Average Circulation for February 24,510.

IT is unfortunate indeed that our State Board of World's Fair Commissioners was not able to expend so small a sum as \$5,000 without scandal.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY would be a drawing card for the Beatrice Chautauqua and THE BEE hopes he can be induced to deliver an address before the association.

THE ancient tradition that Mary had a little lamb has become a matter of doubt. At all events the lamb is now the sole property of Hon. William J. Bryan, member of congress from Nebraska, and has whiskers.

THE republicans of the suffering cities of Iowa, who are now so anxious for a reconsideration of the Gatch bill, should have put themselves in motion sooner. Indefinite postponement applied to a legislative measure is almost sure death. without hope of resurrection.

SIOUX CITY will be dry again for two years and consequently Covington promises to be once more the liveliest and wickedest city in the west, Covington is one mile from the center of Sioux City and a pontoon pridge spans the cold water deadline between Sioux City and free whisky.

ALTHOUGH the public library board has opened and inspected the dra for the new library building and the preliminaries for its construction are proceeding slowly and surely, we have not yet been informed that the heirs of the late Byron Reed have consented to convey the library site to the city in absolute fee.

GLADSTONE's organ takes strong ground against Salisbury and in favor of a renewal of the modus vivendi. This is the first good chance Gladstone has had to make us forget that he was unfriendly in 1861, and he has been quick to embrace the opportunity to show his good will and his good sense at one and the same moment.

OVER half a million acres of Indian lands will be opened to white settlement in the month of April in Indian Territory and the Dakotas. It is probably in order to remark that a considerable part of the appropriations of the "billion dollar" congress are accounted for by extensive tracts of Indian lands restored to the public domain and available for home seekers.

ANDREW CARNEGIE is immensely wealthy. It is to the credit of this multimillionaire that he is making good use of his money. Mr. Carnegie has just announced his intention to build a library, public hall and gymnasium at Homestead for the benefit of the workingmen in his mills. This is the third library built by the sturdy Scotch-American in Pennsylvania. Other million-aires might take the hint, follow his example and utilize part of their immense fortunes for the common good of mankind during their lifetime. Millionaires Payne and Brice are two conspicuous democrats to whom this hint is appli-

THE bill which passed the house of representatives, providing for the better control of national banks, has been recommended for passage by the finance committee of the senate. The specific features of the bill are that it prohibits the making of loans to the officers or servants of a national bank unless the loan has been specifically approved by a majority of its board of directors or its executive committee. It also forbids the officers of any bank to overdraw their accounts. In short, the measure proposes to make directors direct and holds them responsible if they do not. There has come to be a very general public sentiment, in view of the number of banks that have been ruined by their officers or employes within recent years, that the existing law is defective either in its provisions or in the manner of its enforcement. The proposed law is intended to do what legislation may do to protect the interests of the stockholders and depositors of the national banks from the operations of rascally and rapacious officers and employes, and it will not be questioned that there ought to be such a law. It might not destroy all the evils it is aimed at, but it would reduce to a minimum the danger from

THE LIBRARY BUILDING. By what authority does the public library board assume entire charge of the construction of the proposed library building? The provisions of the charter for metropolitan cities form the only law under which the library board can conduct its business. Section 59 of that

charter reads as follows: The mayor and council shall have power to establish and maintain public libraries, reading rooms, art galleries and museums, and to provide the necessary grounds or buildings therefor; to purchase books, papers, maps, manuscripts and works of art and objects of natural or scientific curiosity and instruction therefor, and to receive donations or bequests of property for the same in trust or otherwise.

They may also pass necessary by-laws and regulations for the protection and

government of the same. This is the law, but the library board persists in being a law unto itself, and continues to ignore the plain provisions of the law under pretext that the law relating to the management of libraries in minor towns and cities applies to Omaha. Omaha is a metropolitan city, and public library buildings in metropolitan cities can only be erected under the direction and control of the mayor and council. The library board has no more control over the erection of the proposed library building than it had over the crection of the city hall in which quarters for the library had been provided. The board is the creature of an ordinance, and its members are creatures of the mayor and council, who have a right to abolish them and may at any time dispense with their services. They are a subordinate branch of the city government and can only act in an advisory capacity if the laws are enforced. And why should the law be disregarded so far as it relates to the library board, which is not even contemplated by the charter, while the laws are enforced as regards the Board of Health, the Board of Public Works, the Park Commission, and other subordinate branches of municipal government that are created by the charter and cannot be abolished by the mayor and council? Why should any branch of city government be above the law and above the power that creates it and

through which alone it has vitality? When the library board incurs liabilities for plans and specifications it is going outside of its jurisdiction. The mayor and council alone have the right to invite plans for the library building and all other public buildings, and they alone have authority to pay for such plans and to award contracts for the plans and the building itself.

THE BEE has no disposition to embarrass the library board, but it cannot consistently advocate the strict enforcement of the charter limitations upon the mayor, the council and their subordinates and countenance palpable violations of law on the part of any branch of municipal government, even if its members are the most honored and trusted of citizens.

THE SENATE SECRET SESSION.

It was demonstrated long ago that the secret sessions of the United States senite do not secure secrecy. Every dis cussion of an important matter which takes place at these sessions is promptly given to the public through the newspapers-not in full, of course, but sufficient to enable the public to know the sentiment of the senate regarding the matter under consideration. This was the case with the debates in the Bering sea arbitration treaty, which were printed in considerable detail all over the country, and this is but one illustration of many that might be cited to show the absurdity of the pretense that the executive sessions of the senate are in any true sense secret. On nearly every occasion of the dis

closure of these discussions behind closed doors the senate has manifested its indignation and sought some new expedient to secure secrecy, but still the newspapers were able to obtain all the information they desired. The most recent publication of the debates of the executive session has brought about a somewhat radical expedient. All the employes of the senate except the secretary are to be required to withdraw when there is an executive session. Such, at any rate, was the order a few days ago, and it is very likely to be made permanent. There is an obvious injustice in casting such a reflection upon the integrity of the senate employes, who are doubtless quite as likely to observe their pledge of secrecy a the senators themselves, but there was an urgent demand for something to be done, and perhaps nothing better was suggested than to turn out the employes, notwithstanding the fact that to do so was to impugn their trustworthiness. It remains to be seen whether this device will help the matter, and it is perhaps entirely safe to predict that it will not, for there is reason to believe that it is the senators who divulge the secrets of the senate. Of course, they are all pledged not to do this, and unquestionably this pledge ought to be regarded as inviolable; but there are conceivable circumstances in which men might satisfy their conscience that there would be no guilt in disregarding it.

But it is of little consequence where the fault lies for the disclosure of senate secrets. The only important suggestion in connection with the matter is that the secret session rule is a bad one and ought to be abolished. It has been well remarked that it is a rule which defrauds the public of its rights so far as it is operative, and so far as it is inoperative makes the senators liable to misquotation and misrepresentation. The executive session is for the confirmation of appointments by the president and the consideration of treaties. What reasonable justification is there for discussing behind closed doors the character of men appointed to the service of the public? Is not that a matter in which the whole people are concerned and of which they should be properly informed? As to treaties there doubtless are cfreumstances under which it would be expedient to discuss them secretly, but if any harm has ever resulted from the disclosure of the views of senators regarding any treaty the fact is not now remembered. Certainly the country has never been involved in

any difficulty by reason of such dis-

in the past to have the secret sessions of the senate abolished, and the advocates of the reform were able to show very conclusively that the rule is essentially unrepublican and entirely unnecessary and indefensible. Every argument that has been made against it is still good. The secret session will be abandoned whenever the senate gets nearer to the people than it is at present.

AN AMERICAN PRELATE.

Archbishop Ireland's visit to the pope and its results are as significant to non-Catholics and non-sectarians as to the faithful themselves. Aside from the Cahensley movement for a foreign hierarchy which should help to perpetuate alien tongues and alien habits which he successfully checkmated, he had another form of opposition to contend with. Archbishop Ireland, as most American readers know, is one of the most patriotic of citizens. He is a pronounced republican in his political views and intensely American in his ideas of government. At the St. Paul session of the National Educational association he paid a warm tribute to the American public school system and followed it up with an honest effort to transfer at least part of the parish schools of his diocese to public control. At Stillwater, Fairibault and some other points in Minnesota arrangements were made whereby the parish schools should become a part of the public system of their immediate communities. The Poughkeepsie idea was adopted. That is, the boards of education took the parish schools into the public system, with the same books, course of study and session hours, hiring us teachers the Catholic sisters or brothers, but rigidly prohibiting sectarian instruction during school hours. The religious features of the school were banished to the chapels and the religious teaching was performed after school hours.

This honest attempt of Archbishop freland to solve the school question brought upon his devoted head a torrent of un-American abuse from the bigoted denominational class. The attacks followed him to the doors of the vatican and most venomously was he antagonized by his fellow churchmen upon this point as upon that raised by the Cahensley movement. But the clear headed Irish American was unharmed by the slanderous abuse which fell to his lot and the pope gave his sanction to the plans, purposes and past action of the prelate. It is now hinted that the subject of American education will be made the occasion of a special encyclical letter to the American church.

The American idea of a public school does not carry with it teachers in monastical or other distinctive religious attire, nor does it contemplate a school in which all the pupils are of a common religious faith. The Poughkeepsie plan will never, therefore, be universally adopted. But the approval of the archbishop's plan by the great head of the church has important significance to American Catholics. It is an implied endorsement of the public school system of New York and Minnesota. It recognizes the sufficiency of secular instruction apart from religious instruction and approves in general the nonsectarian text books found in our public schools.

The only condition regarding religious instruction is that it shall be imparted out of school hours. The only against the public schools heretofore, has been the assertion that they were godless and therefore their influence was against religion negatively if not positively. This is surrendered and Archbishop Ireland deserves the thanks of every true American for securing the approval of the pope to his theory that religious instruction can be provided for Catholic children without interfering in any way with the secular instruction imparted by our schools. He has opened the way for rallying the whole people, Catholics and Protestants alike, to the loyal support of our public school system, the bulwark of our liberties.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS, In his annual reports the postmaste general has discussed the establishment of postal savings banks as a means of encouraging economy and thrift among the people. At the recent conference of postmasters at Washington out of 100 different schemes, projects and propositions relating to the extension and development of the postal system that were taken under consideration, the establishment of postal savings banks was one of eighteen selected for recommendation to the attention of congress and of these eighteen it was placed first as the most necessary and important.

Such a recommendation from a body of intelligent men who it is presumed had given the subject very careful con sideration, is entitled to thoughtful attention. The idea of postal savings banks is not new, nor would the estab lishment of such banks be an experiment, The system has been in successful op eration in Great Britain for more than a quarter of a century. There it has been signally effective in promoting thrift among the people. This department of the British postoffice holds many millions of dollars, representing the sayings of thousands of depositors all over the country, the money being subject to withdrawal by them at short notice in part or in whole. The success of the system is due largely to the two very important conditions of safety and convenience. The security afforded depositors is absolute.

The government is responsible for the repayment of the money it receives, consequently there is not the least risk of loss, and thus the first important requirement of a savings bank is secured Another element in the popularity of the system is its convenience. Every money order office in the United Kingdom is also a postal savings bank, and deposits can be made and withdrawn at any one of them. The depositor away from home is not obliged to wait until ne returns either to put money in any postal savings bank or to withdraw it from one. If he have his book with him that shows him to be a depositor he can

do that wherever he happens to be. The same conditions that have made the postal savings bank popular in Great Britain would undoubtedly give it popularity here. Depositors would know that their money was absolutely secure Several earnest efforts have been made in the hands of the government, and

while they might receive less for it than private institutions would pay, with a great many this consideration would be outweighed by the assurance of absolute safety. The feature of the British system, which allows a depositor to pay in or withdraw money at any money order office, would be even more valuable in this country 'than in Great Britain, for the reason that the population here is much more migratory.

In his report for 1890 Postmaster General Wanamaker stated that the department is continually urged to act as the guardian of moneys for people resident n parts of the country where savings banks do not exist, and he said it is the large mass of wage carners outside of large cities that clamor for help to keep hard earned gains. "To teach economy and thrift," said the postmaster general. "as leading up to better citizenship falls short if there is no adequate provision for the safe keeping of savings. Such places ought to be within an hour's walk of the home of every workingman. They cannot be left to private capitalists to provide, because it would not pay them to deal in small sums or perform the necessary labor. The postoffices and the postmasters are in every respect rightly situated to do this work." Of all the great powers in the world the United States and Germany alone are without postal savings sys tems. The recommendation of the conference of postmasters that the system be established in this country ought to receive the careful consideration of con-

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION. The nineteenth national conference of charities and corrections will be held

in Denver June 23 to 30. The object of this conference is to disseminate and make popular the better ways in charity and reform, and in the pursuance of this work it has accomplished a vast amount of good. It brings together in its annual sessions a representative body of men and women whose business it is to deal with the poor, the ignorant and the criminal, with others who are devoted to the work of private charity. It is a purely philanthropic organization, uniting all creeds and political opinions upon the broad platform of humanity.

The conference has been instrumenta in instituting throughout the country enlightened methods of grappling with the evils and misfortunes of life. It does not conflict with any existing form of benevolence, but aims to place before the country such details of practical information, with the results of experimental altruism, as cannot fail to be helpful to all. Its membership is unique. There are no salaried officers and no benefit to appeal to the selfishness of any one, so that its doors are open to all the world on a footing of the most perfect equality. Interest in the work is the only requirement for membership and for participation in the de-liberations and discussions of the conference. There can be no question as to the great usefulness of this organization, for what it has aiready accomplished abundantly attests this. It has steadily grewn in popular appreciation as the character and practical value of its work become better understood, and must continue to do so while unselfish philanthropic effort has the approval of mankind.

Thus far only a provisional program has been arranged for the next session of the conference, but this is so comprehensive and excellent that it will probably undergo very little change. All the subjects to be presented and discussed are of universal interest. The nineteenth session of the conference promises to be highly successful.

TELL THE TRUTH.

General Russell A. Alger has a laudable ambition to be president of the United States. That ambition should not, however, overleap itself and mar the high standing and reputation he enjoys and upon which he prides himself. During his brief sojourn in this city General Alger is quoted as saying:

"When I saw Mr. Blaine but a short time ago he was as strong, vigorous and unimpaired as I have ever seen him. I can hardly believe that since then he has failed as the papers report."

If General Alger has been correctly reported his statement concerning the health of Mr. Blaine is, to use a very mild phrase, decidedly unreriable and misleading. We do not know how far back General Alger's acquaintance with Mr. Blaine dates, but if he has known Mr. Blaine for ten years, or even since the national campaign of 1881, when he was still fairly vigorous, it will hardly comport with the truth to say that he still retains his former buoyancy or physical strength.

Quite the reverse is true. In the last week of November, just four months ago, a delegation of Nebraskans who were at the national capital endeavoring to secure the location of the republican national convention at Omaha called upon Mr. Blaine to pay their respects to the man who had been idolized by the people of the west. Nearly every man among them had been an ardent admirer of Mr. Blaine, but there is not one of that number whe was not shocked by Mr. Blaine's appearance. And all went away sadly conscious of the fact that his health was shuttered and his hold upon life frail and undertain.

It is incredible to suppose that General Alger is not aware of the fact that Mr. Blaine's positive declination to be a candidate for eithe presidency was prompted by the conviction that it was beyond his physical strength to undergo the tension and wear and tear of a presi-

dential campaign to If General Adver's diagnosis of Mr. Blaine's condition was correct and he is really as strong rigorous and unimpaired in health as he has been within the last decade, General Alger would scarcely have ventured into the politica arena as a competitor. The only rational conclusion to be drawn from his alleged statement concerning Mr. Blaine's health is a desire to profit by Mr. Blaine's popularity in the west and by the use of his name to smuggle into the national convention delegates professing to be Blaine men, who were in reality for Alger or anybody to beat

Harrison. YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES. One interesting topic of the Methodist Episcopai general conference to be held

here in May will be the question of the young people's societies. The strong organization among the evangelical churches for the promotion of Christian activity among the young people is the great interdenominational Young People's Society of Christian Eudeavor. The father of this society is a Congre gationalist, but nearly all the orthodox religious bodies outside the Catholic communion have adopted it and this has been one element of its great popularity. The Presbyterians have a distinctive organization called the Westminster league, the Baptists one named the Baptist Young People's society, and the Methodists the Epworth league. The endeavor society outnumbers them all, however, and four years ago there were more endeavor societies in the Methodist denomination than Enworth leagues. At that time the general conference de clined to displace the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor in the churches with the Epworth league. The matter was left to the churches them-

Within four years the number of Epworth leagues has vastly increased and the clergy of the denomination have generally given their influence to this organization as agains; the interdenominational society. The denominational journals have very generally favored the separate organization. In Omana there is but one Endeavor society remaining among all the Methodist churches and efforts are now being made to transform it into an Epworth league. It has become apparent to most persons familiar with the subject that so far as this great denomination is concerned Leagues will take the place of Endeavor societies and the Methodist young people will flock by themselves.

There are a few clergymen and some laymen in the church who are opposed to the movement for a distinct and exclusive church society for the young people. Among them is Bishop Vincent. It is possible that the discussion will develop more strength for the interdenominational organization than appears on the surface. The Epworth league advocates are very aggressive, however, and will in all probability carry the day and make the Sunday devoted to their society in the last week of the conference an occasion for a very large union of local leagues and to rejoicing over the action of the general conference in their favor.

WHEN it comes to a quick-acting and effective grand jury Chicago can give most other cities points and still win the

Ar this distance it looks as if Mayor Pierce of Sioux City had secured an option on the Covington pontoon bridge.

> Belaboring a Sign of Spring. Washingdon Star.

One of the happiest satires on the weather comes from New York city, where the hood lums snow balled a circus parade,

Off With the Spike. Philadelphia Times.

It is not so much modern tendencies that are the basis of Germany's present trouble, but the spiked hat of an oppressive army. The emperor should sit down on that.

Complimenting Borizontal Bill, Phila telphia Record

The election of Hon. William R. Morrison as chairman of the interstate commerce commission is at once a tribute to a far-sighted and clear-headed economist and a guarantee that the public interests will be guarded The Railroads in Politics.

St. Paul Pioneer Press Railroad interests appear to be very active at present. What with recent purchases of the Chicago aldermen, New Jersey legistators and a few other public servants here and there it would seem they have arrived at a determination that a fresh reign of popular hostility to them is what they need.

The Agitated Theory.

Ignatius Donnelly seems to share Grover Cleveland's opinion about the ghoulish glee of the press. He says that "the lying capacity of the American newspaper is the most colossal exhibition of mendacity known since the Almighty tumbled Lucifer over the buttlements of heaven," whatever that may have been. Mr. Donnelly is evidently ex-

> A Spasm of Benevolence. Philadelphia Inquirer.

April 27, the anniversary of Genera Grant's birthday, has been fixed upon as the time for laying the corner stone of the belated monument to his memory in New York. The monument is to cost \$350,000. Of this sum \$150,000 has been subscribed. New York has her reasons for benevolent activity, but they are not concurrent with the occasions when the claims of dead men are to be considered.

Rough on the Prophets.

The year is proving baleful for the chief ten's relations with Yale university will end in June next. as the professors make no conealment of the fast that they will be glad to have done with him and his fantastic vaticinations. His fellow pessimist, Prof. De Voe of Hackensack, N. J., is in even worse luck. Just as he was telling a crowd of gaping listeners in front a sawmill, a few days since, that winter was not half over and that "we are going to have a hard time of it," he was struck by a block of wood hurled by the revolving saw, which closed his eyes and broke his nose. Some Truths Plainly Told.

Weeping Water Republican. Now again scruples as to the eligibility of Boyd have arisen in the minds of Thaver and some of his friends, and they are talking of asking the supreme court to reopen the case. If Thayer undertakes anything of the sort he will make good the name of "old granny." which his enemies have seen fit to apply to him. Why should John M. Thayer feel called upon to hold up to ridicule the republican party of Nebraska to gratity a makebelieve qualm of conscience arising from the bare possibility that Boyd may do an iliegal act because illegally holding the office? If he does, he and the democrats are responsible. and not Thayer and the republicans. If John M. Thayer and his fool admirers are anxious to elect a democratic governor of Nebraska this fall, they should be given a gold medal for discovering the best method.

A POINT WELL TAKEN. BEATRICE, Neb., March 24.-To the Editor

of THE BEE: In connection with the appeal

of the Nebraska manufacturers to the people of Nebraska soliciting their preference for home industries, it appears to me it would not be out of the way to agitate a request of the home packers that they patronize no tin can manufacturing establishments outside the state. Why send abroad for that which we can manufacture just as cheaply at home? Thousands of dollars are squandered yearly on Chicago cans which could be put

to profitable use in the payment of fair wages to a great number of home canmakers. Vegetable packers surely need experienced operatives during the packing season. Our home canmakers, the most of whom are experienced packers as well, could turn their hands during the packing season in assisting the various can-ners throughout the state. At the close of packing these home can makers should be employed in manufacturing the next year's

Y BROKE SHINES

If the Manufacturers and Consumers asso ciation is vitally interested in the people of the state let it give the ideas berein con-tained careful consideration.

BEN W. TAYLOR.

THE SEAL CONTROVERSY.

Chicago Inter-Ocean (rep.): The duty of our government is perfectly plain, and it is no small comfort to feel that the country has in the presidential chair a statesman with a head equal to the emergency. Chicago News (ind. dem.); If the appalling

ignorance of British toryism in most matters relating to other governments, especially that of the United States, were assumed, it would be entertaining. But it is real, very

Globe Democrat (rep.): President Harrison's declaration that he will exclude peachers from Bering sea if military power has to be employed for the purpose is the kind of talk that suits the people and increases the sentiment in favor of his re-election. Kansas City Journal (rep.): President Harrison's letter to Lord Salisbury is posi-tive in tone and means but one thing, and

that is that the United States proposes to have no protection of poachers while the question at issue between the two countries Chicago Herald (dem.): It is Canada that is our real artagonist in the entire dispute. It is Canada that must be brought to terms for a modus vivendi. The way to bring her to terms is to annul the diplomatic privileges

she enjoys by passing her goods in bond over Chicago Tribune (rep.): The American vessels in the Pacific must be sent north at once to clear Boring sea of the murderous poachers. If British vessels resist and come to the protection of the poachers, then arbitration must proceed on the stern lines of war and the British government must be eld responsible for it. There is no other alternative.

Chicago Times (dem.): The protection of a fur monopoly will not stir the people of the United States to assume a position, the ultimate of which might be awful loss of blood and treasure. When senators and representatives are quoted as saying that the would not consider war a public calamity they speak, if reported truly, in the vicious, jobbing atmosphere of Washington, not as men in touch with the vast body of the peo-

Minneapolis Tribune (rep.): Harrison's vigorous message will meet with the approval of the American people. The abandonment of a sound position because the head of a strong nation chooses to be unreasonable would be little short of cowardice. We want no trouble with England, and the vast majority of the English people want no trouble with the United States. The present position of affairs is appoying and yexa tious but not alarming or dangerous.

Portland Oregonian (rep.): Why should the United States, either as a matter of supposed national honor or in the mistaken no tion that the seals can be protected by closing Bering sea to poachers, send a fleet of war vessels to that disputed region for the seizure of Canadian vessels, at the risk of bringing on complications with Great Britain that might lead to war or the payment of heavy damages! The seals are not worth it, and the national dignity does not call for it.

St. Paul Pioneor-Press (rep.): Lord Salisbury's course in this matter cannot be characterized as anything short of triffing, and trifling of such a sort that no self respecting nation would tolerate much of it. Whether he means to affect British politics or hopes to score a point against us without cost, o simply animated by the overbearing and bull-dozing spirit that makes any amicable agreement with England a difficult task, he will find that the whole United States, as one man, stands behind President Harrison in his resentment against diplomatic trifling and bad faith and his defense of the nation's

MEDDLESOME PRUDES.

Kate Field: A few days ago Senator Allison presented a petition of the United Presbyterian congregation of Crawfordsville, Ia., containing 170 signatures; a petition of the Presbyterian church of Villisca, In.; a peti tion of the Young People's society of Atlan tic. In., and a petition of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the First Presbyterian church of Winterset, Ia., praying for the closing of the World's Columbian exposition on Sunday; that the sale of intoxicating liquors be prohibited thereat, and that the art department be conducted in accordance with the American standard of purity in art. All these petitions were referred to the committee on quadro-centennial (select). What their fate will be remains robed in obscurity. The presentation suggusts a few pertinent questions.

Smarting under the intolerance of church and state, certain British subjects crossed an unknown sea to set up their own form of worship. When years later our wise men framed a constitution for a brand new repub lie they inserted this clause: "Congress shall make no laws respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free ex ercise thereof."

Do these well meaning Iowans realize that their petitions are absolutely unconstitu-

tional! Do they realize that Sunday 1s not the Sabbath to Jews and Seventh Day Bap-tists, who have equal right to ask that the World's fair be closed on Saturday! Do they realize that out of sixty-five million population less than one tenth attend churches of any denomination, and that as majorities rule in republics, one-tenth has no business to dictate to nine-tenths? Moreover, it is almost certain that a comparatively small minority of church-goers sympathize with mistaken Sabbatarians throughout the land, who make up in loud and trequent protests what they lack in sense and numbers. Roman Catholics, Episcopalina, Unitarians, Universalists, Spiritualists, Theosophists, Agnostics and other believers and unbelievers form the bulk of American and unbelievers form the bulk of American citizens. Add this fact to a constitutional provision, and by what authority do lowans

CHEN OF THE PERSON

mpose their opinions on this nation;
What holds good as to Sunday closing holds good as to prohibiting the sale of in-toxicating liquors at the World's fair. Were the Columbian exposition an agricultural show located in Iowa, these petitioners might prohibit liquor to their hearts' content, and see their law violated as it is taday in every town of their state; but, as our declaration of independence asserts that all men are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, as liberty means primarily personal liberty, and as the majority of Americans are opposed to prohibition, is it not supreme impertinence to dictate to congress, especially as lilinois pays a targe pro-portion of the fair bills, and may pay more if congress refuses the appropriation asked for What right has one state to interfere with the affairs of another

the affairs of another?

Lastly, will these Iowans inform the National Art association now forming for the advancement of art among our people what "the American standard of purity in art" is?
Several years ago the prudes of Norwich, Conn., were so shocked at the sight of the beautiful Apollo Belvedere and other casts of famous Greek statuary as to hold a and demand that these casts be draped Later, a similar spasm of virtue possessed a similar contingent in Detroit, who cried similar contingent in Detroit, who cried loudly for clothes under all circumstances in art, whatever the lack of them in nature, The world looked on and laughed contemptnothing but depravity in the human form

divine,
A fanatic in Omaha throw a wooden chair at a painting by Bouguereau because the female figure was not arrayed according to his taste. He made a hole in a canvas which now attracts thousands where it formerly drew hundreds. Such is the effect of unhealthy protests against what only impurity of thought can contort into impure art. There was a time when the American stand ard of purity, according to prudes, de-manded pantalettes on piano legs. According to these same prudes, the American standard of purity now demands the sub-stitution of "limb" for "leg" in conversation. Know all men and women, in Iowa and out, that among artists, art lovers and a public believing man to be made in the image of God, the American standard of purity in art differs in no respect from the European standard. Know further that Mr. Halsoy C. Ives and the efficient art commission of the World's fair are quite competent to decide what is pure art without the interference of congress.

A SABBATH LUNCHEON.

Yonkers' Gazette: It is usually a man who has a head like a cork who gets along best in

Burlington Republican: When an alligator basks in the sun you may think he has a soft snap, but he hasn't. Yale Record: Ethel-Lord English said my image was photographed on his mind. Ethel -yes, photographs are usually made or blanks.

"That young minister will never succeed; he s too easily rattled."
"I never noticed it."
"I did. At Emma Harkin's wedding he

Yonkers Statesman: Some men are tried and trusted, while others are tried after being

RELIGION AND ART.

H. H. Heath in Chicago Herold. In ancient times where lived a seer,
Who knew all hidden lore.
And to him came one day with fear
A darkened son! some truth to hear,
Some token to implore.

"Tell me, wise father, canst thou see Beyond this gloomy haze, A wider, purer life for me. A land where light and love will be, A hazen with light shares

eaven with light at "Or shall I here forever dwell, Plunged in a mist of wee, Bound with a sout benumbing spell, Writhing amid the pains of hell,

Tell me, what dost thou know?" The graybeard stroked his chin and said "There is no heaven for thee. Forever to thy thorny bed Of dreary visions art thou wed. The dawn thou ne'er wilt see.'

Another day there came a lad The aged seer to see. His visage was not grin or sad. His triling songs made all things glad, So full he was of glee.

"Wise father," quoth the smiling boy,
"I love the pine tree's shade.
The blue sky fills my heart with joy,
Tell me! Will death all this destroy?
Will all the sunshine fade?

'is there a place where love lies dead Beyond the funeral bell; Where overflowing tears are shed And demons with men's souls are fed? Father, is there such a hell?"

The wise man smiled and whispered low, "There is no heil for thee. Forever through the dawn's fresh glow Wilt thou with bounding footsteps go. Thy night will never be."

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